THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. II., N°. 75. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852. Price, D^{rs}. 15 ℔ Annum.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A. 1. Clipper Barque *ELIZA*, Captain Noble, has the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted in the name of the undersigned, will hereafter be continued and carried on under the name and style of COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.

The Firm consists of Cowasjee Pallanjee, Cursetjee Bomanjee, Cowasjee Framjee, and Sapoorjee Bomanjee.

COWASJEE PALLANJEE.

Canton, 27th September, 1851.

WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on in my own name in *Shanghai*, will be continued and conducted from this date under the name and firm of COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.

COOVERJEE BOMANJEE.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SIMON BACH, cease from this day, the business being continued by the remaining partner, under the firm as heretofore, of

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against Fire, on Buildings or Merchandize.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from Henry Tatham & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

A Small quantity of fine clean GRATE COAL, at Drs. 10 per ton, delivered from the Store of the undersigned.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1851.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemens' KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
" MACHINE BISCUITS.
" CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
Do. small size tins.
" COFFEE BISCUITS.
" RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
" CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
" LEMON do. do.
" CINNAMON do. do.
" SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT,* and *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, Pale SHERRY, PORT, Pale BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

Ex *CHEBUCTO.*

THE undersigned has received a few Cases, one dozen each, of very superior PAJARETE, (a wine highly esteemed by the Spaniards and Connoisseurs,) also a few Cases of MUSCAT and CHERRY BRANDY, which he offers at the following low prices:—

		℔ Doz.
PAJARETE, in Quarts,	Drs.	11
in Pints,	"	7
MUSCAT, in Quarts,	"	10
CHERRY BRANDY, in Pints,	"	7
CHAMPAIGNE, in Quarts,	"	8
in Pints,	"	5
HOCK,	"	8
CLARET,	"	7
OLD PORT,	"	8
Superior SHERRY and PORT, in Wood, per Qr.-Cask	"	70

(well worth, Drs. 100.)

ALSO,

MARSALA, PALE and DARK BRANDY, WHISKEY, and a few Hhds. PALE ALE.

JAMES HOOPER.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from Phelps & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. White & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and [illegible]AIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned,
REAL SCOTCH WHISKY,
from Messrs. Priest & Co., Callin Distillery, Price, Drs. 6 per Dozen.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 21st November, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & C.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of Ship-Wrights and Boat-Builders; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them;—and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—Bell-Hanging and White-smith's work done, and Materials supplied.

WE extract from the *London Times* of the 24th September, an important notice of the vast increase of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland. The excellent arguments of our Contemporary are well worthy of careful consideration. It is a subject that equally affects the welfare of remote commercial enterprise as it does the well being of Great Britain: for unless the daily improvements in machinery, can keep pace with & supply the result of the continual drain of her population, the manufactures of Manchester and Paisly, will be unable to supply their fabrics cheap enough for the consumption of Oriental Markets, and the commerce of India, and China, will eventually suffer loss, from the increasing emigration of Great Britain and Ireland.—

What has appeared to be the extraordinary emigration of the last five years continues unabated, and promises—or shall we rather say threatens?—to be the permanent drain of the British population. The number of immigrants at New York alone for the first eight months of this year has been 192,836, against about three-fourths of that number last year. To this must be added the numbers that still go by the route of the St. Lawrence, and the increased emigration, of which there are symptoms already in the port of London, to our Australian colonies. Though it is true that many of these are Germans, and that some thousands arrive at New York every year direct from Bremen and other continental ports, still by far the greater part are our own people. As for Ireland, what we see there is absolutely without parallel in history: and there is nothing like it, even in fable, unless it be that vast and impatient multitude which Æneas is related by the poet to have beheld on the shores of the Styx:—

"Quam multa in sylvis autumni frigore primo
"Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
"Quam multæ glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
"Trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit apricis,
"Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
"Tendebantque manus ripæ ulterioris amore.
"Navita sed tristis nunc hos, nunc accipit illos,
"Ast alios longè summotos arcet arenâ."

Everywhere we are told the farmers are flitting with the produce of their crops, and the labourers with their wages for harvest work. Employers have been forced to pay this year a trifle more than heretofore; and it now appears that, so far from this proving a temptation to remain at home, it will only increase the difficulty next year. Though this is the most unfavourable season of the year for emigration, the terrors of a stormy passage and an American winter seem to be lost on people who feel that no ocean or soil can ever be so inhospitable as that which has given them birth. The railways are loaded with emigrants, who, on their arrival at the port, race to the ship as if flying for their lives. Fortunate are they who are not left on the quays, to linger for weeks in the hope of another vessel. It is not merely the bone and sinew, the rude material of industry, that is betaking itself elsewhere. Many of the vessels are freighted with a superior class, carrying often not merely their savings but all the qualities also that belong to their position.

When an emigration such as this has gone on for five years, it becomes a matter of great interest to inquire how long it is likely to continue, and what will be its probable effects on the country that suffers this drain? As to the first of these questions, it is reasonable to suppose that so long as the United States offer the advantages they now do, so long as the transport is so cheap and expeditious, and so long as British labour suffers its present difficulties and burdens, there will be no diminution, but rather an increase, of this wonderful movement. Unless the United States should quarrel among themselves, or any other great calamity should befall them, they must every year become more and more capable of accommodating and employing the stranger. Their greatest progress has hitherto been in chief lines of communication, and other such works, which most contribute to future prosperity and grandeur. By means of those lines the valley of the Mississippi and the shores of the lakes are now brought as near to New York as if they were actually within sight of it, and soil which twenty years ago was untrod is now traversed by a thoroughfare of nations. At this day, throughout the greater part of the United States, the cry is still for more hands; and, as production is still rapidly increasing, it is evident that it must be long before there are too many mouths. As to the means of transport, every year new lines of ocean steamers are projected, of increased capacity and speed, at decreasing fares; so that it is not improbable that before long a twelve days' passage will be brought within the means of the common run of emigrants. Meanwhile many lines of first-class sailing vessels are profitably employed in the service, and every week during the present year vessels of the largest size might be seen in our docks fitting up for emigrants under the eye of the Government inspectors. If it answers the purpose of several thousand Germans every year to take a passage to this port, and to be at the cost of a residence here for some days or weeks, in order to avail themselves of our ships, it is clear that the British are long likely to posses the greatest facilities for emigration in the world. As for the causes at home which have imparted to the present emigration its melancholy character, as a flight from personal difficulties and national ills, whether they are likely to continue, or even to increase, is a question of great delicacy. Not to go further into it, we may reasonably doubt whether within the next twenty years the pressure of circumstances will be so materially reduced as to affect the calculations of the would be emigrant, or whether the avenues to wealth and position will be so much widened and smoothed as to diminish the contrast supposed to exist in this respect between British and American society. The institutions and customs of this country are all adapted to the supposition of a vast difference of classes,—a lower class, redundant, necessitous, ignorant, and manageable; an upper class, wealthy, exclusive, united, and powerful; and a middle class struggling to emerge from the lower, and attach itself to the upper. This supposition must long hold good, and will probably reign as an opinion even after it has been considerably qualified as a fact; but, whether as a fact or an opinion, it will long exercise a repulsive influence on the poorer, the less fortunate, and the more struggling classes, and will drive them to seek their fortunes where society is imagined to be clearer of such barriers and distinctions.

Should this emigration continue at the same rate for the next 20 years, it cannot but have important effects on this country. As it happens, the number happens almost exactly to tally with the natural increase of our population, so that a continued drain to this amount, and no more, would leave our population at a stand. Such a result, it might be supposed, is both natural and desirable. For a long time it has been firmly believed that we labour under a redundance of population, and that in one island, at least, we could well dispense with very large masses. Accordingly emigration, even to its present unprecedented amount, has been hailed as the very remedy our condition requires. Nothing is more likely, however, than that the experience of an opposite state of things,—such an experience, in fact, as that we are now likely to have,—may disabuse us of this idea, and may prove that a country such as ours requires what is called a redundant population. An inexhaustible supply of cheap labour has so long been a condition of our social system, whether in town or in country, whether for work or for pleasure, that it remains to be seen whether a great enhancement of labour would not disturb our industrial, and even our political arrangements, to a serious extent. Two men have been after one master so long, that we are not prepared for the day when two masters will be after one man, for it is not certain either that the masters can carry on their business, or that the men will comport themselves properly, under the new *regime.* A great rise in the price of labour will affect the naval and military service, public works, the principal branches of national industry the cost of conducting railways—in fact, every department of public or private business. It does not follow that the present state of things will continue because population will be at a standstill. Commercial enterprise and social development require an actually increasing population, and also that the increase shall be in the most serviceable, that is the laborious part of the population, for otherwise it will not be sufficiently at the command of capital and skill. These considerations assume no little gravity with the prospect before us—when we are threatened with a population, not increasing, perhaps even diminishing in the aggregate, while the most useful, that is the working class, is continually becoming less numerous, compared with the rest. Doubtless, a limited supply of labour may be met, to a very great extent, by the many new inventions for economizing it; but it is scarcely credible that a country which has enjoyed so long a superabundance of labour should be able at once, without inconvenience, to adapt itself to a totally different state of things. Man has not had his proper value in these islands for the last half-century. It may be for the ensuing half-century to correct, perhaps very emphatically, the error of the past.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 31st December, 1851.

The last six days of the year 1851, have been marked by fine weather. The cold has not however been so severe as might have been expected, for although every morning the ground was covered with dense hoar frost, and some trifling amount of ice was to be seen in shaded ditches, it never attained a sufficient thickness to be be gathered for summer use. The average temperature has been 46° as compared with 41° in 1850.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

December.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
26	F.	30.31	30.61	30.24	43.	33.	N.	N.W.	0.02	0.00
27	S.	30.31	30.48	30.22	45.	38.5	N.	W. to N.W.	0.00	0.00
28	S.	30.23	30.46	30.15	47.5	42.5	N.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
29	M.	30.31	30.41	30.22	45.	42.5	N.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
30	Tu.	30.26	30.36	30.19	48.	42.5	N.	S.	0.00	0.00
31	W.	30.26	30.35	30.17	48.	47.5	N.	S.W.	0.00	0.00
								Total	0.01	0.00

Shanghae, 1st January, 1852.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, January 3, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the Sexton.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

DIED.—At Shanghai, on the 20th December, 1851, John Leitch, late Master of the schooner *Spec.*

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Sept. 25.	Sydney,	.....Sept. 17.
Calcutta,	....Nov. 6.	New Zealand,	...Nov. 1.
Bombay,	....Oct. 10.	Amoy,	.....Nov. 11.
Madras,	.....Oct. 14.	Hongkong,	....Dec. 4.
Singapore,	....Nov. 4.	Ningpo,	.....Dec. 28.
Penang,	.....Nov. 1.	New York,	....Sept. 13.
Batavia,	.....Sept. 25.	San Francisco,	Oct. 7.
Manila,	.....Nov. 3.	Sandwich Islands,	Oct. —.

Since our last issue a New Year has dawned upon us. 1851 with all its events is now a matter of history. 1852 with all its promises and capabilities has made its entrance upon the stage of time. A New Year is never an unimpressive actor. It stands monitor-like and with solemn tone points back to the past and onward to the future. Few are there that can altogether resist its mystic eloquence. Harder than common is that breast, in which the New Year does not kindle some softening regrets, some firm resolves. In these our days, the New Year speaks with intense emphasis. The wonders of life are evolving themselves with such exciting rapidity,—man every where is throwing off the chains of self satisfied ignorance—science is marching with such rapid strides—iron and steam are bringing with strange attraction, West to East, and North to South—time and distance are yielding up their long possessed repellant reign,—so many elements of good and evil are energetically at work in the world—we have seen so much accomplished in one short year—that we almost seem to hold our breath in anxious suspence as a New Year is born. What shall this year achieve(!) is not the expression of mere affected prophesy, but of intelligent expectation.

But we may not longer indulge this train of thought. Be it ours to do all that in us lies to keep pace with the advancements and improvements of the year. Be it ours to acquit ourselves worthy of the momentous days in which our lot is cast. We trust our readers have each made some similar aspiration, and again we wish them all a happy and prosperous New Year.

At this season when men's hearts are more than ordinarily open, and their sympathies more easily excited towards the sick and afflicted, we beg to call the attention of the community to that which is at once a great desideratum in our local institutions, and a fitting object for the active benevolence of the season. We mean an Hospital for seamen. That such an institution is greatly needed in Shanghai a few facts will easily prove. During the year that has just closed the Port of Shanghai has been visited by upwards of 242 Foreign ships of all nations, of a united tonnage of 91,811 tons. Now supposing all these vessels to be manned after the rate required by Act of Parliament for British ships, viz., 5 souls for every 100 tons, the Port has been visited during the year by 4,590 sailors. Some of these ships lay in Port for a considerable length of time, and during the most unhealthy season of the year the harbour was constantly occupied by between 30 and 40 sail, manned by from 6 to 8 hundred sailors. Among these men proverbially careless of themselves, necessarily a good deal exposed, and often, through the negligence of masters, very unnecessarily exposed to the influence of the sun (we ourselves have seen sailors engaged in painting the sunny side of a ship on a day when the Thermometer stood at 95 deg. in the shade) a good deal of sickness may reasonably be expected to prevail; and that a good deal does prevail amongst them the presence of a tolerably large staff of medical men and the large number of graves in the portion of the cemetery allotted to sailors testify. Now that the scanty room, noise, dirt and filthy stenches, in which sailors for the most part live, must tend to propagate sickness, retard recovery and increase the mortality of sailors, no one can deny,—and we do not hesitate to affirm, that the annual mortality amongst the sailors frequenting this Port is very much greater than it would be, if we had an Hospital to which men falling sick could be sent, where the restorative influences of airy rooms, cleanliness, and quiet could be brought to bear upon them.

That an Hospital is required even in the present state of the Port, every one who reads this statement will, we think, acknowledge. Looking forward to the sure increase of Shanghai, and the almost certainty that in a summer or two we shall have from 50 to 70 sail of ships lying in the Wampoa, its necessity is still more glaring. Whilst the prevalence of an epidemic amonst our seamen might more than decimate our ship's crews for want of such an institution.

The establishment of an Hospital, would, it is obvious, greatly facilitate the Chaplain in rendering those offices of religion which are so eagerly received by the sick and so needful amongst a class of men necessarily deprived for such long periods of the advantages of ministerial care.

The desideratum great as it is, is one that can easily be supplied. No great outlay is required. An entirely *free* Hospital is not in the circumstances of Shanghai needed. Foreign Paupers are, and we trust ever will be, rare amonst us. Very few of our sick are unable to pay, wholly or in part, for their medical attendance. At the same time it will occasionally happen that men really destitute will be thrown upon us, and the Hospital should in its provisions embrace such cases. It appears to us then that, what in anticipation we shall call the Shanghai Hospital for seamen of all nations, should be founded as far possible on the self supporting principle, with provision for admission of pauper patients under proper regulations.

The main outlay would be incurred in purchasing a site and erecting a suitable building, say, Drs. 4,000. The annual expenses of the Hospital would be partly met by the fees of patients, and under skilful and economical management a small subscription would suffice to cover the dificit of income as compared with expenditure.

We have no doubt whatever of the cordial co-operation of the entire body of medical men in a work obviously so benevolent. Though the precise form of their relations with the Hospital would be an important subject for the deliberations of a managing Committee. Without at present going any farther into matters of detail, we beg to commend the subject to the consideration of the community. That the requisite funds for such an Institution will be forthcoming should the community feel that a sufficient case is made out, we cannot doubt. The Foreign Community of Shanghai have already a well earned reputation for liberality and benevolence, and we cannot suppose they will be withheld from the sick members of a class that forms the very bone and sinews of commerce.

In order to save space, we have condensed the Church Trustees' accounts and are glad to perceive that, with a proper regard to economy, the debt incurred for the erection of Trinity Church, will soon be paid off. Too much praise cannot well be awarded for the liberality displayed by the Foreign Residents, and the energetic and well directed exertions of the Church Committee, in carrying out the objects for which the several subscriptions have been raised. Already the ground around the Church begins to assume an agreeable and civilised aspect, very different from the wild appearance it presented when we arrived here less than two years since.

The Cemetery, also, we rejoice to perceive will soon offer a pleasing shrubbery to the eye of the visitor, many beautiful plants are already placed there, and it begins to wear the aspect of a well cared for public garden.

We are indebted to the kindness of a member of the House of representatives, at Washington, for copies of Professor Alexander D. Baches' Report of the Coast Survey of the United States, during 1850, and the president's message on "the Oregon possessory rights question," also to Messrs. Palmer and Smithen for another copy of the first, for which we are much obliged.

No. 26.

CIRCULAR.

British Consulate Office,
Shanghae, 31st Dec., 1851.

The annexed minutes of proceedings of a Public Meeting held at H. M.'s Consulate Office on the 29th instant, together with the papers and accounts referred to therein, are sent round for the information of the Community.

Rutherford Alcock,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

To the Foreign Community at Shanghae.

Minutes of a General Meeting of Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church at Shanghae, held at the British Consulate, on the 29th December, 1851.

Rutherford Alcock, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, in the Chair.

Present—B. Robertson, T. C. Beale, J. Skinner, H. Macduff, D. Potter, and J. M. Smith, Esquires, and The Rev. Mr. Hobson.

Mr. Hale, was requested to act as Secretary.

The Report of the Trustees being put in, and read the following Resolutions were submitted to the Meeting.

1*st Resolution*,—Proposed by D. Potter, Esq., and seconded by J. Skinner, Esq.

That the Report of the Trustees be received. Passed.

2*nd Resolution*,—Moved by J. Skinner, Esq., and seconded by D. Potter, Esq.

That the accounts be received and passed. Passed.

3*rd Resolution*,—Moved by T. C. Beale, Esq., and seconded by J. M. Smith, Esq.

As the present mode of paying the Chaplain's Salary exposes him to loss, and uncertainty from the fluctuation in the exchange, it is expedient that the Salary should henceforth be fixed at a certain amount in current dollars, and that this amount should be Drs. 2,500 per annum. Passed.

4th Resolution,—Moved by J. Skinner, Esq., and seconded by T. C. Beale, Esq.

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to H. B. M.'s Consul, for his able conduct in the Chair.

Passed unanimously.

Rutherford Alcock,
Chairman.

REPORT.

Shanghai, 29*th Dec.*, 1851.

The last Report of the Trustees was dated 2nd August laying before you at a Public Meeting held on that day, various accounts relating to the British Episcopal Church; in continuation of which we now beg to refer you to our Treasurer's account current for the year ending 31st December, 1851, with the other requisite accounts and documents, balanced by 4,718 dollars and 59 cents deficit of receipts to meet expenditure.

We beg to call your attention to the loss on the Remittance received from Her Majesty's Government, for their portion of the expenses, &c., and to the expedience of requesting H. M.'s Consul to bring the same to the notice of the Government, that all payments here are made in the Old Spanish or "Carolus Dollar" consequently remittances in any other dollar or coin, are sure to entail a considerable loss.

We have received proposals from parties to advance the requisite funds for the building of a Chaplaincy, on the west end of the Church lot, that portion of the land to be held on mortgage, on this subject we understand that H. M.'s Consul has already addressed the Government.

A subscription having been set on foot for building a wall round the Church property, the sums of 525 dollars by British and 300 dollars by American residents, Total amount 825 dollars, has been raised, and we are now applying to H. M.'s Government, for a donation equal to that subscribed by British Subjects.

By your united liberality the sum of 1,264 dollars viz: 1,044 dollars by British, and 220 dollars by American and other Foreign residents, has also been collected for the purchase of a Clock to be placed in the Tower, and the order has been entrusted to Mr. D. Remi who has received £300 Sterling for that purpose from your Treasurer, and we hope H. M.'s Government will also grant a sum equivalent to that subscribed by British Subjects.

By the liberality of a few individuals a large portion of the Church land has been raised two feet, re-turfed and planted with trees, which in a short time will doubtless add to the comfort of the Community during the summer season, and improve the appearance of the Church property.

In conclusion we would suggest that it is advisable to decide upon a charge for placing Monumental Tablets in the Church, and—We have the honor to remain, your obedient servants,

T. C. Beale,
H. C. R. Macduff, } *Trustees.*
J. Mackrill Smith,

List of Contributors to Pew Rents, British Episcopal Church, Shanghai, for the year 1851.

Church Missionary Society, Drs. 75—J. N. A. Griswold, 75—Lindsay & Co. 75—Dent, Beale & Co. 150—Bishop Boone, 75—Wolcott, Bates & Co. 75—Shaw, Bland & Co. 75—Holliday, Wise & Co. 75—J. Withington, 75—Wetmore & Co. 75—Blenkin, Rawson & Co. 75—Dixon, Gray & Co. 75—Jardine, Matheson & Co. 75—J. M. Smith, 75—Bull, Nye & Co. 75—Smith, Kennedy & Co. 75—Gibb, Livingston & Co. 75—Rathbones, Worthington & Co. 75—Turner & Co. 75—Gillman, Bowman & Co. 75—Mackenzie, Brothers & Co. 75—P. F. Richards, 37½—C. M. Donaldson, 37½—Dr. Mottley, 37½—Augustine Heard & Co. 75—Dr. Murray, 50—D. O. King, 75—Sykes, Schwabe & Co. 75—Oriental Bank, 75—Wm. Kay, 37½—Wm. Hogg, 37½—and E. Hall, 18¾—Total 2,206¼ dollars.

Being British 1,681¼—American 525—Total 2,206¼ dollars.

Subscriptions by British Subjects towards Building a wall round Trinity Church Lot.

Lindsay & Co. Drs. 200—A Friend, per Rev. J. Hobson, 50—Do. Do. 50—B. Robertson, 25—E. J. Daniell, 15—J. S. Odell, 25—J. P. Watson, 50—Sykes, Schwabe & Co. 50—F. H. Hale, 10—W. S. Brown, 50—Total Shanghai Dollars 525.

Subscriptions by Residents, not British Subjects, towards a wall round Trinity Church Lot.

Russell & Co. Drs. 200—J. N. A. Griswold, 100—Total Shanghai Dollars 300.

Summary of Trustees' Account for Receipts of, and Expenditure for Trinity Church, Shanghai, ending Dec., 1851.

1851 Receipts from Pew rents 1850, Drs. 1,800—and 1851, Drs. 2,206¼—together Drs. 4,006¼—British Subjects Drs. 4,206—and other Foreign Residents, Drs. 525—together, Drs. 4,731—Grand total Drs. 8,737¼.

1851 Expenditure—One year's interest on Loan of Drs. 8,300 a 10 % Drs. 830—Bell, Drs. 397.47—Ground rent of Church lot, Drs. 28.22—Rent of House for Chaplain, one year, Drs. 800—Chaplain's Salary one year £500 sterling = Drs. 2,181.82—Church repairs, paid Carpenter, Drs. 4,761—Sundry small sums paid to T. Moncreiff, Esq. for Church, Drs. 180.30—To J. M. Smith, Esq. for ditto, Drs. 184.30—On account of Church wall, Drs. 100—Laying out Church land, Drs. 100—Road assessment Drs. 75.07—J. M. Smith, Esq. sundry items about the Church, Drs. 41.49—and Church Clock subscription, entered at credit—James White, Esq. Drs. 104.

Thus making the expenditure of the year, Drs. 9,683.47, or Drs. 1,116.22 beyond the receipts; this sum added to the former debt of Drs. 3,572.37 makes the present liabilities of the Trustees amount to, Drs. 4,718.59—which has to be met by a grant from Government, to the amount subscribed by British Subjects—which will when paid, leave but a small portion of the above debt unpaid.

Incidental Expenses.

Altar cloth, Drs. 86.10—Matting, 36—Window blinds, 19—Stove for vestry, 8—Fire Insurance one year, 40—Sexton one year, 100—Watchmen one year, 70—Coal, 42.45—Hedge round the Church yard, 54—Sundries for Church, 40.34—Total, Drs. 525.89—at exchange 5s., £126 0s. 8d

NOTES ON MAHOMMEDAN TARTARY.

(Continued from No. 72.)

Hills.—Pokihtah hill is situated about 90 *le* to the south-east of the city Niaulumotsi (N. 44 deg. 31 min., E. 88 deg.,) and has a range of high hills curving round its eastern, southern, and western sides. From its lowest to its highest point, the distance is about 30 or 40 *le*. At the very top, there is a pond of clear water, over which dark clouds are occasionally seen, accompanied with flying snow and sleet. The Emperor on destroying the Chinkourh tribes issued a decree, that officers should proceed in the spring and autumn of every year to offer sacrifice to this hill.

A day's journey to the east of Okihsu (N. 41 deg., E. 81 deg.,) and 30 *le* to the north of Halayuurhkwang, there is a salt mountain. From the base upwards it consists altogether of red earth, mixed with stones. Below it is found to contain shining salt like ice, but of a red colour, while at the top the same mineral is produced white like snow, and both in taste and flavour is really excellent. At sunrise viewing it from a distance, the white and red are mutually reflected from the summit and foot of the hill in a great variety of beautiful forms. At sunset the top of the mountain is as if pear-blossoms were being scattered along the ground, or as if white gems were flying and dancing about in all directions. It is a remarkable sight. At Paurhtsukih also there is a salt mountain of a similar description.

Mosurhtapahan which forms the mountain path across the Gikohapirhan group lies to the north of Okihsu. Previously it was the boundary of the Chinkourh Mahommedan tribes, and is the natural division between the north and south, or the cold and warm regions. This hill is several thousand feet in height, and is so steep and dangerous, as to be almost impassable. Besides, it contains immense fissures, full of rugged rocks piled upon each other, from underneath which streams of water violently burst up carrying aloft the overlying stones, and scattering them far and wide. The south side is almost perpendicular. Those who were desirous of travelling by it were obliged to cut steps in the ice, and by a circuitous route gradually wend their way to the top, in order to reach the north. But this kind of road was far from permanent and very quickly changed its appearance, either by a thaw coming on, or by fresh layers of ice and snow. On the south side receiving the warm rays of the sun, the ice was soon dissolved and the waters flowing out rolled down with the impetuosity of a mighty wave. It was therefore necessary for travellers to alight and lead their horses round the hill, where the ice still continued hard, following each other slowly and cautiously. Frequently too the ice broke up with a tremendous noise, or the newly fallen snow covered the road, so that a single careless step would have precipitated the traveller into the valley beneath. At this season the most horrid and dismal sounds were to be heard, from the falling streams, incessantly dashing on the ice below, and whirling and tumbling about in the utmost confusion. Suddenly also there would arise violent gusts of wind accompanied with terrific hail-stones, as if the very elements of nature disagreed, and each were struggling for the mastery.

Proceeding to the north about 90 *le*, you will arrive at the snowy sea, which is formed by the accumulated drift from the hill above, and never melts throughout the whole year. Formerly should any one have mistaken the path, he would have instantly sunk into unfathomable depths. The mountain path and this snowy sea are ever locked in impenetrable cold, as if indeed ice and snow formed their constituent elements. Hence no vegetation could possibly exist and no trace of animal life can be found. Truly from time immemorial we have never heard of such an unhallowed place.

In the 12th year of Keenlung, the Chinkourh tribes were exterminated, and the Mahommedan frontiers were more extensively opened, when it was determined to make the above road the great line of communication between the north and south. Accordingly one of the Presidents of the Six Boards petitioned the Emperor to appoint an annual sacrifice to the hill, and record its name in the national ritual. At that time 120 Mahommedan families were located there, whose special business was to repair the road. Now it forms the high-way for merchants going to and fro.

Pourtutapahan is situated three day's journey to the north-east of Harasharh (N. 42 deg. 15 min., E. 87 deg.) Its height is upwards of 40 *le*. From the extreme eastern to the extreme western ridge, it is 90 *le*. It consists altogether of earth, unmixed with stones. The water and grass upon it are exceedingly good, but it has nothing in the shape of fuel. As it is very high, it is also very cold. In the 5th and 6th months, occasionally a cloud hangs over it, which emits rain and snow, so that travellers are unable to proceed. It also produces a dangerous miasma. In the 23d year of Keenlung, strong forces went out to destroy the Mahommedan territories and encamped on this line of road, but the above mentioned Minister of State again petitioned the Emperor, on account of the height and cold of the mountain, its intervening streams and manifold dangers to transfer the road to the district of Ushihtala on the south side of the hill—which travellers now regard as a great convenience.

(To be continued.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

EXTRACTS FROM A JOURNAL, TAKEN DURING THE PAST YEAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

(Concluded from No. 73.)

The *New Barracks* are about two miles from the Town. The great object in Sydney, is coolness and a freedom from those sand winds, which imitate in no contemptible manner the Simoon of the desert. The comfort of the troops therefore as ill natured people alleged, required that their windows should face the sea and that the building should be erected on some spot, where the ground naturally, artificially should be covered with a thick turf. But these were but the ideas of the ignorant and malevolent. The power to endure privation is the first quality in a soldier, and as all power increases by constant exercise, the Government Officers who selected the site and planned the drawings of the new Buildings, wisely determined, that as far as privation went, the troops in New South Wales should be in the daily practise of it. Upon this sound basis for judgment, they erected as a site for Barracks, a hill of loose sand, where the troops in going through their exercise, undergo as much labour in one hour's marching, as a twenty mile march on field duty would supply. Unluckily, the sand does not always keep itself under the feet of the Soldiery, but transfers itself to their eyes, and consequently valuable to the Medical Staff, as it gives them ample opportunity of making themselves acquainted with Ophthalmia. In the event therefore of our troops being sent a second time to Egypt, Government will have the advantage of selecting a Medical Staff already, from long practise, well acquainted with diseases incidental to that country.

The Barracks for the most part, turn their backs upon the coast and sea breeze; the windows thus look chiefly to the west.

ward. The heat of the setting sun is no doubt intense and fresh air there is none; but these little disadvantages are more than counterbalanced, if it be recollected that troops generally go from New South Wales to India, and by thus accustoming them beforehand to the fervour of a tropical climate, they are less likely to be affected by the diseases peculiar to their new quarters. The barracks are surrounded by a high wall, loop holed for musquetry. They are it is true commanded by a hill in the neighbourhood, which would place the whole of them at the mercy of a nine pounder, but modern civilization has given such a chivalrous character, to warfare, that no enemy would dream of using great guns when there was nothing but fire arms to reply to them.

To the East of the ridge upon which the main town stands, the ground rises to a considerable height. The most elevated part has been left open, and after the fashion of calling Colonial Localities by English names, rejoices in the appellation of *Hyde Park*. It is literally what Sheridan called its prototype,—(one of the lungs of the Metropolis,) and is the favourite playground of the children, and the scene of the cricket matches of the Australian Clubs. Beyond it, and to the Eastward, the ground falls rapidly only to rise again to the picturesque and wooded hill of Wooloomooloo. This is the fashionable spot of the Australian Capital. It is covered with villas, many of them large and handsome, each surrounded by its kept ground, varying from one to five acres, all in the highest state of ornamental horticulture, and filled not only with English fruits and flowers, but with the Orange, Banana and other productions appropriate to the regions of the sun. These villas run down to the harbour, there some two miles wide and between them and the town, upon the banks of the salt water is what is called the GOVERNMENT DOMAIN. Part of this is devoted to a carriage drive in which forest and rock and views of water scenery are interspersed with the happiest scenic effect, and there, in the afternoon the horsemen, and, as it would be called, the élite of the population, take the air.

Adjoining this, and nearer to Government house, are the BOTANICAL GARDENS. Nothing reflects greater honour upon the Colony than these;—the extent of them—the way in which they are kept up—the liberality with which the public are admitted to them—the enormous variety of their shrubs (and there is no part of the world where shrubs are so various as in New South Wales) all reflect the highest credit on the Government, and those to whom they have delegated the charge of them.

Sydney is a wonderful city. It is now scarcely 61 years, since it was the haunt of the unlettered savage, and now it possesses not merely a population of 50,000, but it probably contains within itself a greater amount of literary talent—of the luxuries of society, than any town of its size in England. It possesses clubs formed upon the London models—a well regulated University for the instruction of youth—reading rooms—public libraries—two Cathedrals—and a Hospital, capable of receiving 100 patients. Two Theatres and numerous hackney carriages. It is lighted by gas—has a powerful and well conducted Press, of which, one, the *Morning Herald*, a daily paper, is said to realize to its proprietors a clear £10,000 a year. It has, (and the fact is remarkable, if you consider its origin) a Police, dressed after the fashion of those in London, and (if it were possible) more efficient. It may seem strange to say of, the Capital of a convict Colony, but there is no town in Europe whose nights are less disturbed by brawls, or where a stranger may walk about at any hour with less risk of insult or injury.

It possesses a LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, whose leading members would, by their talents, reflect honor upon any house of Representatives, of which the public debates, not only in their beauty of language, (that first and easiest of the excellencies of a young community) but in their practical character and accurate details are equal to those of any other British Colony.

As a COMMERCIAL CITY, Sydney is still more extraordinary. It is already the first port in the Pacific, and it is even more remarkable for the large size of vessels which are to be found in its harbour, than for the aggregate amount of tonnage.

The Exports of New South Wales amount to nearly one million and a-half sterling. Of this eleven hundred thousand pounds is in wool, the rest for the most part in tallow and whale-oil. The Imports have been somewhat in advance of the exports. All classes are extravagantly paid for their labour, and as their wages are affected by the changes of prices in Europe, large as they are, they are seldom long stationary. This constant rise and fall of income, depending on circumstances over which the Colonial Population has no controul, necessarily awakens a gambling spirit and extravagance in living, which is one of the vices of the Colony. It is not, that amongst the higher classes the wines are rare, or books, busts, bronzes and the refined luxuries of life are commonly occurring; or that amongst the lower, nicety in cooking is attended to; the extravagance arises rather from recklessness in the expenditure of the quantity consumed than a regard to its quality. This extravagance, injurious in other respects has at least had a favourable effect on the prosperity of the Port. With the exception of those taken to Port Philip, it may be said that almost all the exports and imports of New South Wales, make their way from or into the interior of the country through Port Jackson, and the shipping necessary for their carriage, together with those devoted to the transport of Emigrants and troops are numerous, and from their distance from Europe, of large size. Independently of this, the many small craft employed in the coast trade—the transport of coals from Newcastle (a town named after its prototype in England) about 80 miles north of Sydney, and the conveyance of grain and stores up and down the coast give employment to numerous vessels.

The *Steamers*, occupy a respectable place in the Colonial Marine list. One of 600 tons, goes to the Southward to Boyd, Melbourne and Adelaide. Another, the Shamrock, an iron boat goes to Melbourne, and Launceston in its neighbouring Colony, Van Dieman's Land. Two other iron boats the *Rose* and *Thistle*, and two wooden ones sail nightly to Hunter River and Maitland, (the capital of the Agricultural districts and distant 120 miles from Port Jackson.) Other Steamers ply weekly to Moreton Bay, the extreme settlement of the Northward, at the mouth of the Brisbane. Another to the Clarence River, whose waters convey the greater part of the wool from the North Districts of New England. Smaller steam vessels go to Port Macquarrie on the North, and Woolongong to the South, while two ply daily between Sydney and the town at the head of the harbour called *Paramatta*. Besides these, a steam punt plies to the North Shore every quarter of an hour, for the conveyance of passengers, carriages and horses, whilst another, the *Ferry Queen* of four horse power for the conveyance of passengers only, connects every ten minutes the Suburbs of Pyrmont and Balmain with the main city. Independently of this, there exists on the part of the population a strong passion for a nautical life. There is a YACHT CLUB, and the facility afforded for display, by a landlocked sheet of water 21 miles long and occasionally 3 or 4 wide, and surrounded on all sides by bold headlands, together with the fineness of climate, in which the sky scarcely knows a cloud, has done much to foster this taste in the Australians. The vessels are of all sizes, from 70 tons down to the most minute sailing boat; the larger rigged as schooners, whilst the smaller have for the most part what is called a sliding gunter. It is a very graceful rig, and is immortalised in English literature as the "leg of mutton sail" of the boat in which Robinson Crusoe escaped from Sallee. Upon great occasions, such as the anniversary of the foundation of the Colony, or the Queen's Birth Day, all these boats exhibit themselves in the harbour, and it is difficult to conceive a more animated spectacle.

As a *Ship Building* place, Sydney is already far advanced. The building yards are numerous, and although the wages of mechanics are high, the vessels are comparatively low priced, as the Colonial timber for the purpose, is excellent, superabundant, and costs nothing beyond the cutting and carriage. It is however very heavy and applicable only to the hulls of ships and the lower masts. For the upper and lighter spars, New South Wales is indebted to its neighbour, New Zealand, where ship timber of this description can be procured in any quantity, and though inferior to those of Norway in toughness and lightness, are sufficiently good for all naval purposes. There exists in Sydney, a patent slip, for hauling up and repairing vessels, and there is besides, (what I believe Bombay does not possess, though one hundred years the capital of our Western India Empire, and that is,) an iron foundry with the power of casting cylinders for steamers of large burden.

In the case of a war the importance of Sydney would probably be much increased from the excellence of its harbour; and from its central position it would necessarily become a Naval Arsenal. It it at present entirely undefended, but it might easily be made impregnable by forming galleries in the perpendicular and lofty rocks at the Heads, after the fashion of those which at Gibraltar look on the neutral ground. There are few things which give Sydney a better claim to the character of a civilized Metropolis than the management of the Post Office. Posts start regularly in all directions. There are two go weekly to Moreton Bay, one by steam, the other, overland. The land route is nearly 600 miles in length, and one of the most remarkable features in it is, that eleven years ago, upwards of 300 miles of the country through which it passes, was not only, not occupied by an Anglo Saxon population, but it possibly had never been trodden by a white man's foot.

To the Westward, the posts go down Liverpool Plains, to the Big River, and beyond Wellington to the Darling, some hundred miles in extent. To the South, there are two overland posts a week, to Port Phillip, and I believe a post once a fortnight from that to Adelaide. You have thus an unbroken line of land postal communication of about 2,000 miles in length, in a country which 61 years ago was an unexplored wilderness. We doubt much if the American settlements in the far West, could rival so rapid a progress. I have mentioned the extreme distances, but it is unnecessary to allude to the communication between Sydney and its neighbouring localities. I may add however, that in the capital itself and its suburbs, there exists a penny post.

Such is Sydney in a commercial point of view. Of its beauty, it deserves well the epithet which Scott applies to Edinburgh, "his own romantic town." It possesses to be sure, neither the splendid edifices nor the historical associations of the Northern Metropolis, but it has a site which is surpassed in natural loveliness by no city in the world, with the exception of Constantinople.

Picture to yourself a sheet of water perfectly landlocked and having its outline broken by a hundred bold headlands; fancy these, now covered with forest, now dotted over with white villas; here shelving away in a beautiful and flat sandy beach, and there rising into bold promontories, in rocks perpendicular from the waters edge. Fancy all this, under the "blue serene" of the South, in a bright moonlight night, when there is not a ripple on the sea, and nothing to break its outline but the masts or spars of vessels, sometimes rising upright and lofty from a tall Argosy of 1,000 tons, and sometimes as (Sir Walter Scott hath it,) taking an angle with the sky, from the deck of some tiny and graceful schooner. Fancy all this, and you can hardly exaggerate to yourself, the idea of its great beauty.

Claude Lorraine, never painted a fairer scene;—its sky, the climate, the waters are as beautiful as those of Italy. There are not, it is true, as yet, the accompaniments which we meet with in the pictures of that greatest of nature's artists, but if the lofty portico, the long colonnade, the flights of steps, the marble balustrades, the rows of statues and vases, and orange trees are wanting, there lacks only what wealth and taste can supply, and which if the Young Venice of the Pacific advance in her prosperous career, as she has advanced hitherto, will probably one day exist.

THE following description of the projected water supply for San Francisco, is copied from the *Daily Alta California* of 11th October, it is a magnificent enterprise, well worthy of the "Golden City" of the Pacific:—

The water is be raised from the Lake by means of two engines of 150 horse power each, and carried through two pipes of 14 inches each in diameter, a distance of about 7500 feet in a direct line towards the city to the reservoir, and raised in that distance about 38 inches in every 100 feet—thus making the height of the reservoir 393 feet above tide water, being more than sufficient to carry water into dwellings on any of the hills surrounding the city.

The reservoir will be 200 feet square and 10 feet deep, and so constructed that it can at any time be enlarged at a very small expense. It will contain over two millions of gallons, and will be sunk in the ground, so that it will be permanent and secure. By the power proposed, it can be filled at any time in twelve hours.

From the reservoir, the main pipe of twenty inches in diameter is to be laid into the city as far as Stockton street, a distance of 14,000 feet. From this main pipe, is to be laid through all the streets, a distributing pipe of eight inches—the entire distance of the streets now regulated being about 30,000 feet, or nearly six miles. From this distributing pipe, will be laid smaller pipes of four and six inches, through the cross streets and wherever the wants of the inhabitants require.

The entire distance from the reservoir to the city, where the main pipe is to be laid, is generally smooth and requires very little grading; and as there is no frost to guard against here, the pipes only require to be laid a very little under the surface.

The grant also gives the use of the sewers, which greatly lessens the expense, and adds materially to the convenience of getting at the pipes for tapping, &c.

☞ *See expense of the work, last page.*

THE following account of this singular people is worth perusal:—

THE MORMONS AT SALT LAKE.—It is nearly fourteen years since the Mormon Church began to attract attention in the United States. The period which has intervened between the founding of this society (after the Palmyra discoveries of Joe Smith the pretender) and their settlement on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, is filled with the record of their wrongs and persecutions. It is also replete with strife, bitterness and bloodshed—of internal wrangling and dissension. The history of their rise and progress is without a parallel in the records of modern time. Like that sad relic of the ancient world, the Jewish race, we might almost say of the Mormons,

"Empires have sunk, and kingdoms passed away,
Yet still apart, sublime in misery, stand
The wreck of Israel."

Sages and statesmen, less prophetic than the few of their number claimed by the Mormons to be the elect of God, have predicted again and again the dispersion and confusion, worse than at the tower of Babel, of the Mormon hosts. Government has vainly endeavored to check, with a strong arm, the spread and extent of this deluded yet wonderful people. Enemies have besieged with fire and sword the temples and tabernacles of the Saints, yet their covenant has remained unbroken. Their leaders have been dragged into prison, cruelly shot and inhumanly butchered, but new and more influential rulers have sprung up, like armed men from the dragon-teeth sowed by Cadmus. It is in vain to attempt to crush the principle of their religious vitality by hostile acts and opposing measures. Twelve years of a constant succession of scenes of bloodshed were not sufficient, even under the ban of the General Government, to extirpate the wild delusion and misguided faith from these people. And at length, the ignorant, the bigoted, the designing and the malicious of their opposers having expended their wrath upon the heads of the Mormons in vain, we find them peacefully and prosperously building up an empire on the borders of American territory on the shores of the Pacific.

It would certainly seem that, after the wonderful example which the Mormons have made to the world of their power to endure, and strength to multiply: hostile operations would cease among their enemies. It was hoped that in the retirement and seclusion which the Mormons had voluntarily sought, they would be unmolested by their implacable foes. History has shown how worse than useless are all attempts to disorganise the main body of their Church, by persecution. The very means employed by their enemies to scatter their hosts, and break up their fraternal relations, have been used most successfully by the Mormons in preserving and sustaining their Society. The cry of persecution which has been raised, and the general evidence which the circumstances of their wrongs bear, that they are a people "more sinned against than sinning," have done more towards keeping alive, by a common sentiment of justice, the interest and fortunes of this people, than any other ministering influence.

Yet in view of all these facts, we find a class of men accumulating on these shores, both in Oregon and California, who, not content to indulge their bitter prejudices and unreasonable hatred apart from the will of society, must needs sow the seeds of suspicion, jealousy and dislike; and even prepare the way by all means in their power, for a rupture between the frontier inhabitants of the two countries and the Salt Lake people. Either for real or fancied slight offences, they would spread around them discord, and excite common sentiment against the Mormons. They would be even ready to provoke disturbances and renew hostilities between the "Saints" and ourselves to-day. Such is the reckless extent of their unprincipled ambition,—their malice and thirst for such civil broil.

We see it stated in some of the papers, that a book is shortly to be put forth from some settlement nearest the terminating point of the route for the overland emigration to this country, the especial object of which is to raise a strong feeling against the Salt Lake Mormons. The Sacramento Times and Trans—says on the subject:—

"Rumor gives out that the book is full of bitterness against the dicipline of the great prophets, Joseph Smith, Brigham Young & Co., who are declared to have practised great presecutions upon the tarryers in their midst."

And there can be no doubt that we have correctly stated the purposes for which the work is written. The book will be put in the hands of all fresh comers into the country, and thus a sympathy created with what will be represented to be the sentiment of California toward the Mormons.

If the wrong-headed and reckless characters engaged in this damnable work of iniquity and injustice, cannot be taught to feel the weight of the serious evil which their action involves, it is to be hoped that, at least, their dangerous prejudices and rankling envy and hatred may be circumscribed and confined to the narrow sphere of their own minds. The voice of the community in which they practice their outrageous acts, should be raised against them. For, however detestable and intolerable may be the religious sentiments of the Mormons, when inculcated in our midst, let us not permit a set of designing scoundrels to provoke disturbance and collision between us, or our interests, and these people, while they are so situated as to work us no harm, as friendly neighbors, but capable of inflicting upon us serious injury as enemies.—*Daily Alta California, October*, 12.

THE following extract is full of interest:

THE CUBAN SYMPATHY.—The interest taken by the people of the Atlantic States, in the cause of the insurrectionists on the Island of Cuba, is certainly a most extraordinary manifestation. In whatever light we view it, it must appear singular that so much excitement and enthusiasm, profuse in sentiments of mock-patriotic sympathy, could have grown out of the movements of a small band of desperate men whose controlling motive was plunder. At this advanced stage of the game, by which Cuba is to be won over to the Federal Government, it would be rank heresy, we suppose, for any one to take ground against a crusade, the justness and righteousness of which, it is assumed, has been written in the blood of martyrs and Americans. But to us, of the afar-off shores of the Pacific, who can contemplate the scenes of disorder and excitement which shake the Atlantic States, without a ruling motive of interest or passion, or feeling great concern for the cause of the Cubans, it seems marvellously like an unholy and unjust prosecution of the long-nurtured scheme in which individual fortunes form the chief consideration, and sectional policy the next controlling interest. That there is any genuine patriotism involved in the movement to free Cuba by American hands, all will deny who have considered the subject, and traced the events which have followed the scenes enacted in Havana one fourth of July, many years ago, to the present dangerous condition of affairs.

But what we most deplore in the manifestations that are taking place all over the Atlantic States, is the want of fairness exhibited in discussing the acts of the Spanish government towards the invaders of its domain. It is disgusting to witness the amount of false sympathy engendered by the published accounts of the rigidity with which the Spanish officials treat those who are taken prisoners, while engaged in the work of rebellion. At the public meetings which convened in various parts of the States, for the purpose of manifesting a due degree of patriotic indignation, at the harsh measures adopted by the Government to put down the rebellion, it seems to have been forgotten that the foreigners who were taken in the act of inciting the rebellion were to be viewed as common pirates, but that by the most rigorous and severe punishments only could their offence be expiated, and the insurrection on the Island be quelled. Yet this is not the worst feature of the case.

The most respectable and influential American newspapers, since the 22d, have displayed a spirit of the most uncompromising hostility and exaggerated indignation, in reviewing the conduct of the Spanish authorities in executing the fifty Americans at the castle of Atores on the 16th of August. Not content with denouncing, in the most unmeasured terms the act as barbarous, bloodthirsty and fiend-like, they must needs resort to misrepresentation to excite popular feeling, and by the most inaccurate reports and translations, inflame the public mind, and torture the sensibilities—as in the passion-wrought accounts of the indignities offered the bodies of the men who were executed at Havana. To enable the reader better to understand in what manner much of the Cuban sympathy has been manufactured, we cite the following example.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, of Augt 26, gives place to a communication in which a translation is attempted from La Prensa, of Havana, and the extract is so tortured and twisted as to read precisely opposite to what is really said. Thus, in a certain paragraph, these words: "el pueblo se arrojo sobre el lugar de la ejecucion donde que daban algunos restos de los criminales—(the crowd rushed furiously into the place of execution, where some articles which had belonged to or been worn by the criminals yet remained,)—are translated thus: "the people rushed to the place of execution, where the bodies of some of the criminals were still remaining," which in Spanish would have read: "el pueblo se arrojo sobre el lugar de la ejicucion donde que daban los cuerpos de algunos de los criminales." The simple translation of these artful falsifications is sufficient to show what credict is due to the horrifying description," written on board the Cherokee by the Mail Agent, which was published, and will be published and republished by the newspapers throughout the Atlantic States which are governed by nothing but passion.

And on this same subject our N. Y. correspondent, under date of Aug. 28, writes as follows:

Your correspondent would not be discharging his duty faithfully if he did not say, that the reports of the barbarities practised on the unfortunate men who were slaughtered, are contradicted not only by the Spaniards themselves, but by two Americans who say they were present at the execution. These persons deny emphatically that the remains of the victims were insulted. One of them is the agent of Adams & Co., the express men.

These and similar statements which might be adduced, show the extremes to which misdirected passion and prejudice have carried the public of the Atlantic States, and also of what stuff much of their Cuban sympathy is composed.—*Ibid, Oct.* 8.

The death of the Rev. CHARLES GUTZLAFF at Hongkong, August 9th, æt. 48, is an event which is in some measure connected with our own publication, he having been a frequent contributor to its pages from the first number; in fact, a strong reason for starting the *Repository* in 1832 was the possession of his journal of the voyage from Siam to Tientain. We have collected the following notices of his life, which are to be taken subject to correction in respect to some of the dates. Mr. Gutzlaff was born in 1803 at Pyritz, a town of 5,000 inhabitants lying in Prussian Pomerania, 30 miles south-west of Stettin. In early life he was apprenticed to a brazier, but desirous to visit foreign countries he pursued various studies to that end. He attracted the notice of the king, Frederick-William III., and was at one time engaged in the study of the Arabic and Turkish languages with the intention of ultimately joining the Prussian Legation at Constantinople. Changing his views, however, he abandoned these prospects, and studied theology in the Netherlands, where he was ordained to the gospel ministry, and sent out in 1826 as a missionary under the patronage of the Netherlands' Missionary Society, with some duties as chaplain under the Dutch government connected with it. On his way out to the East, he spent some time in England, where he made some valuable acquaintances, and reached Java in 1827. He was appointed chaplain and missionary at Rhio not long after, but we cannot ascertain how long he resided there. It could not have been many months, for in 1829 he left the service of the Society, and went to Singapore at the invitation of Rev. Mr. Smith. He sailed from that place in a junk, August 4th, 1828, in company with Rev. Jacob Tomlin for Siam, where they arrived on the 23d. They were the first Protestant missionaries to that kingdom, and as such were kindly received, and among others by the Portuguese consul at Bangkok, Snr. Carlos de Silveira, who offered them the use of a small wooden cottage. Here Mr. Gutzlaff remained till June 18th, 1831, with the exception of visits to Singapore and Malacca. During this interval (1828-31), he was married to Miss Newell, an English lady residing at Malacca, who with her infant child died at Bangkok in 1831.

His voyage in the junk to Tientsin and back to Macao, where he landed, Dec. 13th, is described in our first volume. Feby. 26th, 1832, he embarked with Mr. Lindsay of the E. I. Co.'s Factory in the *Lord Amherst* on a voyage to the northern ports, as detailed in Vol. II., p. 529; he returned Sept. 5th; and soon after (Oct. 20th) re-embarked in the opium clipper *Sylph* for an extensive voyage; from this he returned to Canton, April 20th, 1833. He continued on the coast in various vessels engaged in the same trade till about November 1834. He made a rapid visit to the Straits in March 1834, where he was married to Miss Warnstall, an English lady residing with the Hon. S. Garling, then resident of Malacca. A vacancy occurring in the English Commission by the death of Lord Napier, Mr. Gutzlaff was appointed in Feby. 1835, joint Chinese Secretary on a salary of £800 per annum, the same that had been received by the Master-attendant, an office in Commission then abolished. He resided at Macao till the breaking out of the war with England in 1839, with the exception of a trip to Lewchew and Japan in 1837, and one to Fuhkien in 1838. During the war he was employed in a great variety of ways, his knowledge of the language rendering his services everywhere useful; part of the time he was especially attached to Sir Hugh Gough's staff. He was for some time magistrate at Chusan in 1842-43, and on the decease of Hon. J. R. Morrison in August 1843, he succeeded to his station as Chinese Secretary to the Government of Hongkong, which post he held till his death. In April, 1849, his wife, whose health had been indifferent for a long time, died at Singapore, where she had gone for her benefit; and Mr. Gutzlaff himself obtained a furlough in September of the same year to recruit his own health. While in Europe he visited many places, and did much in one way and another to excite an interest in China. He was married in 1850 to Miss Gabriel, an English lady, and returned with her to Hongkong in February, 1851.

Such are the leading data in the life of Mr. Gutzlaff, but they show little of the lineaments of his character, or the amount of his labors. His industry was very great, and his writings numerous. The journal of his first three voyages up the coast was published in England and America, as was also a History of China, in two volumes 8vo. China Opened is the title which was given to a series of papers he wrote at the order of Sir George Robinson on various topics relating to China for the information of the British Government; it is noticed in our Vol. VIII., p. 84, &c. A brief Life of Kânghí was published as an appendix to Alloin's Views in China, and notes on Chinese Grammar at Batavia; these, we believe, complete the list of his publications in English; the first named is the most valuable. His writings in Chinese comprise a great variety of works, amounting in all to nearly seventy, among which a translation of the whole Bible, a System of Theology, a History of England, a History of the Jews, a Digest of the World's history, and the Chinese Magazine, are the principal. His acquaintance with the Chinese language consisted rather in knowing many characters (for he had a remarkable facility in acquiring the words of a language) than in an accurate knowledge of its idioms; still his attainments as a sinologue were of a high order. During his life he had collected materials for a Chinese dictionary, which will be very serviceable to some future student in bringing out a complete lexicon.—*Chinese Repository*, No. 7, Vol. XX.—July, 1851.

The work will require—
14,000 ft. of 20 inch pipe, weighing 126.33 lbs. per foot..........1,768,620 lbs.
15,630 ft. 14 inch pipe 86 lbs. per foot..1,344,150 lbs.
20,000 ft. 8 inch pipe, 52 68 lbs. per foot..1,053,400 lbs.
Also, 4 and 6 inch pipe, about.......... 500,000 lbs.

Total..........................4,671,170 lbs.

The cost of pipe in New York will be about Drs. 50 per ton, and the freight Drs. 30 per ton or 4 cents per pound, equal to Drs. 207,726 80. Allow for extra pipes, stop cocks, valves, &c. say Drs. 18,000.

The following estimate of the cost of the work is arranged in separate columns, exhibiting the highest and lowest figures within which the cost will come:

Cost of pipe delivered here..	Drs. 225,000	Drs. 175,000
Laying same	30,000	50,000
Ditching, grading, &c.......	20,000	20,000
Reservoir	100,000	25,000
Buildings for machinery	10,000	10,000
Engines, machinery, &.	50,000	50,000
	Drs. 455,000	Drs. 330,000

—*Daily Alta California, October*, 11.

CALIFORNIA.—It seems that the civil commotions which have recently excited and agitated San Francisco, and the State generally, have had the effect of crowding the steamers with passengers for the Atlantic portion of the Union. These men have become alarmed at the dangers which, of late, have beset lives and property on all sides, and have, in consequence, made up their minds to bid adieu to the Eureka State. But we think they have acted hastily in this matter, and that they regretted it ere they reached our shores. The convicts who have succeeded, by their daring crimes, in spreading consternation among the honest portion of the community, will be expelled from the country, or suspended between heaven and earth, in due time, when order will again reign in California. In place of those who return, others will emigrate from the older States, who will take advantage of the opening thus made for new enterprise and new men. These men will reap the benefits which would have fallen to the older settlers who leave the Country. While all this is going on, California will rise as rapidly in the path of her destiny as though nothing had taken place within her borders. In less than five years this young sister of our confederacy of republics, will rival any State in the Union in most of the elements of greatness and prosperity.—[Sunday (N. Y.) Atlas].—*Ibid*.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

1851, Dec. 28, Bangalore, *for* London.
28, Dominion, ,, London.
28, Jeremiah Garnett, ,, Liverpool.
29, Tartar, (Am.) ,, New York.
30, Antelope, (Am.) ,, Hongkong.
31, Philomela, (Am.) ,, New York.
31, Tory, ,, London.
1852, Jany. 2, Duke of Portland, ,, London.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Emperor of China.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, John Bright and Old England.
Singapore.—Peilades, and Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Audax, and Nymph.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.
Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC,
For 1852,
AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE

NOW ready for delivery;
Price to Subscribers, ...Drs. 2 } Each
Non-Subscribers, ,, 3 } Copy.

CONTAINING—LISTS OF RESIDENTS at the Five Ports and the several MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.—LUNAR PHASES and ECLIPSES.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.—LIFE and ASSURANCE OFFICES.—PORT and HARBOR-MASTER'S REGULATIONS.—TARIFF of IMPORTS and EXPORTS.—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for the NAVIGATION of the YANG-TSZE-KEANG—METEOROLOGY of SHANGHAI—CALENDAR with CHINESE DAYS of MOON, and CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS—ABSTRACT of OBSERVATIONS by THERMOMETER for many YEARS — NOTES on the NEIGHBOURHOOD of SHANGHAI with a MAP—TREATIES of NANKING and the BOGUE, and TRADE REGULATIONS—The CHINESE ALMANAC—NOTICE of SEU KWANG-KE, &c., &c., &c.
January 1st, 1852.

CORRECTION OF OUR LIST OF RESIDENTS.

ANY error, of omission or otherwise, can be made in the forthcoming sheet, to contain Residents at *Canton, Amoy, Fuchau*, and *Ningpo*, if sent in *soon*.
January 2d, 1852.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

AT this Office, a dozen N°. 1, *North-China Herald*, August 3rd, 1850,—whoever has any spare number of the above, can have two of any other required number in exchange for it.
January 2d, 1852.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG:—A Second Edition, carefully revised by the Author, Walter Macfarlane, Esq.,—will shortly be published, price 1 dollar each in a paper cover.—Subscription book open at this Office.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 1 dollar each.
TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald*, ½ dollar and 25 cents each.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers of 1851 to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.
N.B.—Books bound and labelled.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Departures.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Dec. 27	Prescott	A. bark	279	Spean	California	Nov.—	Ballast	Hargreaves & Co.
Jany. 1	Eliza	B. bark	255	Noble	Hongkong	Dec. 7	Sundries	Smith, King & Co.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Dec. 27	Tartar	A. ship	570	Webber	New York	Tea, &c.	J. M. Smith & Co.
,, 28	Tory	B. bark	511	Duncan	London	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 28	Philomela	A. bark	473	Jewett	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye & Co.
,, 28	Antelope	A. bark	370	Potter	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
,, 30	Duke of Portland	B. ship	535	Cublit	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 31	Druid	B. brig	343	McKirdy	Cowes	Tea, &c.	Lindsay & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
John Bright, ...	Liverpool	510	Augt. 13	3,480,076	192,010	176	..
Cathaya, ...	Liverpool	407	,, 17	2,701,243	318,240	1,387	1,000

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Athol	607	Nov. 22	B. bark	337	Black	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Singapore	Early
Chebucto	606	Dec. 20	B. ship	408	Beech	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Eliza	600	Jany. 1	B. bark	255	Noble	Smith, King & Co.	London	Early
Gallego	189	Dec. 21	A. bark	585	Ellery	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Oriental	191	Dec. 24	A. bark	470	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Prescott		Dec. 28	A. bark	279	Spean	Hargreaves & Co.		
Raduga	181	Nov. 5	A. ship	586	Cook	Smith, King & Co.	New York	Early
Stephen Lurman	189	Dec. 8	A. ship	453	Clarke	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
William Hughes		Nov. 26	A. brig	250	Banker	Captain.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

VESSELS.	AT	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45, ...	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46, ...	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,883	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47, ...	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48, ...	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	253,460	1,065,594	1,383,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49, ...	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,343	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50, ...	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,343	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51, ...	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48, ...	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49, ...	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,343	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50, ...	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51, ...	18,575,356	591,292	376,565	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASONS	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48, ...	226,636	..	..	[illegible],636	104,267	755,539	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49, ...	614,548	..	1,709	[illegible],253	187,697	1,315,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50, ...	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	3,798,611	190,752	351,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51, ...	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1851.

DESTINATION	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain, ...	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States, ...	20	3,690,095	&	-14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia, ...	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise, ...	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,000	250,130	38,100	11,370	632,593	2,360,384	1,670
California, ...	4	39,600	&	...	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON		*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49, ...		33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50, ...		39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,909,300	16,134
Year 1849-50,	Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,801,386	..
	Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total Black	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Cases*	*Silk Piculs*	*Nankeens Boxes*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool Bales*
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,923	..	..	..	..	145
	Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,204,832	2,870	..	..	1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. ,, —In 8 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,612,389	1,196	..	..	..	7½ pcls.	..
	Oct. ,, —In 11 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,880,027	2,850	..	..	..	..	95
	Nov. ,, —In 6 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,551,593	2,398	..	13	..	..	41
Dec. 22	Jeremiah Garnett	447	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305,658	..	..	..	..	..	49
,, 24	Dominion.......	560	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	637,617	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 24	Bangalore......	877	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607,568	656	4	..	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	*Total Pounds.*	*Silk. Bales*	*Silk Piculs*	*Silk Piece Goods.*	*Nankeens. Pieces*	*Nankeens. Cases*
Nov. 6	Cassiterides	414	N. York	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160,840	..	11.94	..	..	..
Dec. 20	Edward Boustead	443	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294,513	..	..	..	..	..

The Cargoes per *D. Godfrey* to Boston, and *Houqua, Candace, Ariel, Wellington, Josiah Quincy, Lanlao, Fenelon, John Baring, Panama, Nebraska, Susquehanna, Vancouver, Oneida, Nestorian, Lebanon*, and *Helena* to New York, have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yng. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	GRAND TOTAL Pounds	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*
	Sep. Total—In 1 Vessel			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	597,792	..	..
	Oct. ,, —In 5 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,147,152	..	..
	Nov. ,, —In 3 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451,628	..	..
Dec. 15	Alverton, ...	409	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157,054	..	..
,, 16	Glencoe, ...	159	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114,933	2 cases	1 case
,, 20	Mohawk, ...	448	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160,104	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk Bales*
Augt. 20	John Spencer, ...	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505,070	..
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert, ...	283	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236,378	..

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